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SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1917.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR

First printing of an original poem, written daily
for The Washington Herald.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

THE INNER SOURCE.

No craft of Care can e'er blockade
My soul and starve my heart for light,
Or make my spirit unafraid
Seek compromise with things of night.
For deep within this Self of mine
A well of cheer all fathomless
Sends forth a stream of light divine
No fearsome foe can suppress.
(Copyright, 1917.)

Show your patriotism by going to
the Ellipse at noon today.

Congress does not appear to like
the idea of making the firm of Hoover
and Baruch the largest in the
world.

At last we can realize we are in a
real war. The first Congressional
probe of munitions has been re-
quested.

The New York German who lived
here twenty years and never made
the acquaintance of an American
must have lived in Germantown.

Soon we will have plenty of solu-
tions for the submarine menace and
the world war. The fair graduates
are preparing their commencement
efforts.

That Boston man who offers a lib-
erty loan bond to the families of the
first ten men to enlist in the Marine
Corps sees more than one way to
help Uncle Sam.

Eat corn and save money, say the
food experts. No doubt good advice,
but as soon as we start to follow it,
an increase of 100 per cent in price
will probably follow.

Those searchlights to permit night
bathing at Atlantic City are all right
for bathers, but how about the spoon-
ers who have been accustomed to
occupy the sands in the moonlight.

In spite of the fact that the liberty
loan is not being subscribed as fast
as some people would like, we have
yet to discover the American who
will venture that it will not be over-
subscribed by June 15.

Senator Frelinghuysen, of New
Jersey, introduced a resolution in the
Senate yesterday providing for an in-
quiry into defective shells in the
navy. It is probable that such an in-
quiry would not be opportune or
helpful at the present time, since
there is not the slightest doubt that
the bureau of ordnance of the Navy
Department is making every effort
to eliminate the flaws which have
caused the series of accidents on
armed ships. The Herald believes
that Admiral Earle is entirely equal
to the situation, and that the steps
already taken will be sufficient to
end the whole trouble.

GOOD ADVICE!

"Take my advice young man," said
Hercules Greely, the well-known editor.
"Go West and grow up with the country
instead of following literary pursuits,
follow the plough! Remember where one
pen pusher succeeds a thousand fail."
—Hence these lines:

When strangers saw the youth they said,
"That boy has got a well shaped head."
"He'll make his mark some day!"
Engaged in literary toil,
He freely burnt the midnight oil,
As fancy held full sway!
He'd delve into the classic lore,
Of Ancient Greece, and Ruined Rome,
Absorbing knowledge more and more,
His head became a boiling dome!
At last he sat in pensive mood,
The light of genius in his eye;
The mystic muse he gently woo'd,
"Till daylight streaked the Eastern sky!"

When people read his splendid rhyme:
Of bosky dells, and silvery streams;
They said, "Young man you're wasting
time!"

"Why don't you try the magazines?"
Why don't you utilize that gift?
You certainly should make it pay!
When like the sunshine thru a rift,
His hopes were rising every day!
With visions of eternal fame!
He mailed a poem to an ed.
And when it came right back again;
His heart felt like a chunk of lead!
"Thanks!" wrote the publishing concern,
In just a few short chilly lines,
"Your manuscript we now return.
We're sadly overstocked in rhymes!"

"Don't get discouraged," said his Paw.
"Trust to your good old fountain pen;
And hitch your wagon to a star!
Get busy now and try again!"
And so he did for many years.
He mailed his stuff with fondest hope.
Then dropped a few despairing tears.
When they returned his daily "dope!"

At last when at the ripe old age,
Of "three score ten," a letter came;
And what he saw upon the page,
Caused inflammation of the brain!
"Your stuff is good send us some more!"
Was what the poor old codger read;
And the check that fluttered to the floor;
Was used to lay away the dead!
—CHAR. A. TRUMBULL.

As to Spies.

The amazing revelation made by
Secretary of the Navy Daniels regard-
ing to spies—information regarding
the sailing of the American destroyer
flotilla to the war zone having reach-
ed German submarines four days be-
fore its arrival at Queenstown—will
prove a real shock to the nation to-
day.

It seems almost impossible. Are
there German spies in the American
navy, or traitors employed in confi-
dential positions in the big gray
building on Pennsylvania avenue?
No other inference is possible from
Mr. Daniels' statement. Then comes
the greater question: How can these
spies get their information to Ber-
lin? The cables and wireless sta-
tions are under control. Are there
secret wireless stations along the At-
lantic coast? Are there high-power
plants in any of the Latin-American
countries as has been reported from
time to time?

The matter is not one for public
hysteria, but for hard, relentless in-
vestigation by the Secret Service.
None of the belligerents have been
able to root out spies entirely, but
it ought to be made impossible for
Germany to gain information of
American military and navy move-
ments with such apparent ease and
dispatch as is indicated by Mr. Daniels.

The press of the nation has cause
for gratification in that its skirts are
entirely clear in this matter. Not a
single newspaper in the country
breathed an intimation of the sailing
of the destroyers; assuredly the Ger-
man spies did not get their informa-
tion from that channel. If any news-
paper had been reckless enough,
perhaps it is better to say ignorant
enough, to publish a single line
about the destroyers prematurely,
a terrible responsibility would be fast-
ened upon the entire press this morn-
ing; a responsibility which they could
not evade, and which every govern-
ment official would say indicated the
collapse of the voluntary censorship.

Undoubtedly, there are "highly
placed" spies in the service of the
American government. It is going
to be a difficult job to catch them
red-handed; it will require an im-
mense amount of work on the part of
the Secret Service. But it ought to
be a much less difficult task to keep
whatever information they assemble
from getting out of the country.

Vigilance of the proper sort should
prevent that.

The publication of Rear Admiral
Sims' report will have a good effect
in every editorial office in the land.
If there be any newspaper which is
tempted now and then to evade or
ignore by indirect methods the ex-
isting voluntary censorship, the re-
velation of today should bring it to
a sharp realization that war is not
time for loose, reckless journalism.

The Italian Offensive.

The thrust at Austria on the Ison-
zo front comes at the proper time
to illustrate the real co-ordination
the allies have achieved in their mili-
tary operations.

Trieste, the heart of Italia Irre-
denta, is now menaced. What its
fall will mean to the spirit and morale
of the polyglot empire of the Haps-
burgs may be imagined. What it
will mean to Berlin, to the growing
revolutionary spirit throughout Ger-
many, may be predicted. Its loss
will clearly indicate the weakening of
Austrian resistance, the waning
strength of her resources, and that
lesson will not be lost upon any war-
weary denizen of the central empires.

Gen. Cadorna last year captured
Gorizia, and the feat is recognized as
one of the most brilliant of the war.
If Trieste can be taken now, it will
be a splendid victory in itself, and
will lead to further victories; for the
almost insurmountable obstacles
placed in the way of Italian progress
by the Alps will have been rolled,
and the fighting will be upon rolling
ground and on even terms. Under
such conditions Italy will soon make
itself felt as a determining factor in
the war.

It is fortunate that the new offen-
sive is coincident with the arrival of
the Italian mission in Washington—
it will serve to focus American inter-
est on the very vital part Victor Em-
manuel's troops are playing in the
present military situation. There is
no longer any talk of a great Hinden-
burg stroke against Italy; the pres-
sure of the western offensive has set-
tled that. Even with Russia quies-
cent, the renewal of Italian pressure
on Austria will have an immediate
effect on the whole international situ-
ation.

Italy should be helped in every
way to reach the full pitch of her
military effectiveness. For her the
war is just beginning, although two
years have been spent in preparation
for the task, which was much more
difficult than that confronting any
other entente power. Owing to the
long lulls in fighting on both the
Trentino and the Isonzo, there has
been a tendency to overlook the
Italians in a military way; but the
Italians are showing that they cannot
be ignored.

Les Darcy's career in this country
was a series of rebuffs until he took
out naturalization papers and joined
the Aviation Corps. He was an exile
from his own country and severely
condemned for his failure to join the
colors. His is a tragic lesson to
those who are planning to avoid regis-
tration.

HOLLAND LETTER

The Biggest Daily
Financial News Feature
of the Country's Best Newspapers.

In normal times the action of the Su-
preme Court at Washington in ordering
a reargument of the United States Steel
Corporation and the International Har-
vester Company cases, as well as others
that have not been so prominent in the
public eye, would have caused the belief
to be entertained that the court was di-
vided in these cases, and, as in cases in
the past, was anxious to obtain a decision
by a substantial majority of the court.
It may be that this was the exclusive
reason why the Supreme Court ordered
a reargument of the cases to be made
some months later, thereby undoubtedly
postponing decision for at least a year
because the court was not satisfied on
all points presented by the counsel for
the companies or for government when
these cases were argued.

The reasons, however, are regarded
here as excellent for surmising that the
court had in view the abnormal condi-
tions which now prevail throughout the
United States, which have been occasioned
by our entering the war against Ger-
many. If the court had handed down
the decision concerning the United States
of the United States Steel Corporation
and the International Harvester Com-
pany, a factor would have been infused
into the situation which would have
greatly complicated it.

Corporation Intact.

A few days ago one of those who are
in high authority in the United States
Steel Corporation spoke earnestly and
as he thought, convincingly, of the im-
portance of the fact that this corporation
is not dissolved and scattered into frag-
mentary and independent elements at
this time. For it has been due chiefly to
the high degree of efficiency, involving
co-operation but not unreasonable com-
petition, which has enabled this corpora-
tion to meet excessive and hidden de-
mands for steel and iron products. Other
steel and iron corporations, independent
of the steel company, are in like manner
operating to their full capacity, and there
is no evidence that any unreasonable
agreement which would result in restraint
of trade has been entered into by all the
steel corporations in the United States.
Iron is contributing so greatly to facili-
tate the work of preparation in the
United States and in furnishing needed
supplies to the allies across the sea.

Should the rearguing, which the Su-
preme Court has ordered in these two
cases, be made late in the fall or some
time next winter, the probabilities are
that the counsel who represent the gov-
ernment will find it difficult to meet and
reply to some of the illustrations which
will be possible for the counsel who
represent the steel company and the
harvester company to call to the atten-
tion of the Supreme Court. For, in the
next six months or nine months, the ad-
vantages obtained by the United States
and therefore by the people, consequent
upon the high development of efficiency
and of co-operation illustrated by the
organization and operating methods of
these corporations, can be clearly set
forth.

On the other hand, very likely it will
be possible to show that these corpo-
rations dissolved, production of one of
the commodities greatly needed by the
United States would inevitably be
considerably limited.

Struggle for Trade.

Furthermore, when the war is ended,
there is undoubtedly to be a world-
reaching struggle for command of trade.
In that peaceful but strongly competitive
battle for trade, the Steel Corporation
and the International Harvester Com-
pany should take a leading part. If
these corporations be broken to frag-
ments, their capacity to enter success-
fully upon the world's struggle for trade
would presumably be considerably im-
paired.

At all events, the Supreme Court has
by its action advantageously postponed
decision on these cases, unless a ma-
jority of the court was already prepared
to declare that the two corporations are
operating in violation of the Federal
statute.

Many thousand persons, with the Sec-
retary of the Treasury at the head of
this great company, are now earnestly
occupied with an attempt to market an
issue of government bonds amounting to
\$2,000,000,000. From one point of view, this
is a competitive undertaking, for it seeks
money of the people which might be in-
vested in business or in bonds or in stock.
But one of the leaders of the financial
district said today that it is a contest
upon the grandest scale this country has
ever known.

Cook's Methods Different.

Moreover, it is an effort which is not
stimulated by any desire for profit on
the part of those who have taken part
in it. In this respect, it differs from a
seasonal and highly successful effort
made by Jay Cooke to market vast is-
sues of government bonds at the time
of the civil war. Mr. Cooke was fortif-
ied in his efforts by the promise of
commissions and a great deal of money
was expended in the form of commission.
Moreover he operated chiefly through
banks and bankers and was aided also
by the high rates of interest which these
government bonds carried. But looking
back at his undertaking from the point of
view of comparison with present-day
conditions, his work was as difficult
and magnificent as is the proposed float-
ing of the \$2,000,000,000 loan. For the country
was not as rich then by billions as it is
now, and there were some settlements
in the region beyond the Mississippi,
at least the Missouri Valley, where now
many millions of new wealth are yearly
developed.

Cooke's campaign was in great meas-
ure a campaign of temptation, although
he appealed to patriotism. He offered
bonds bearing a high rate of interest,
so high as to tempt investors. The na-
tion-wide campaign which is now in full
swing is chiefly a campaign of educa-
tion with intent to persuade and instruct
the people so that they may share with
banks and with very rich men in fur-
nishing needed money to the government.
The belief is now current that this cam-
paign of education is to be very success-
ful, and it will prepare the people for a
later loan, which if the war be con-
tinued, will undoubtedly be offered with-
in a year.

HOLLAND.

ALUMNI REUNION ABANDONED.
The General Alumni Association of
Howard University announced yesterday
that plans for a reunion which was to
have been held June 6 have been dropped
because of the abandonment of the com-
mencement exercises this year. It was
felt that economic conditions growing out
of the war situation would not warrant
such a reunion as had been planned, an-
nouncements stated.

DICKINSON I. C. C. WITNESS.
Former Secretary of War Jacob H.
Dickinson, receiver for the Rock Island,
was the principal witness heard yester-
day at the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission's hearing on the 15 per cent
freight rate increase. He declared he did
not consider the national emergency and
the emergency of the railroads as sepa-
rate and distinct.

The hearing will be continued today.

WAR CROSS FOR AMERICAN.
Paris, May 25.—Another American was
honored today when the war crosses for
bravery were conferred upon John A. Lid-
dell, of the American Ambulance Corps.
Liddell comes from Newton Center,
Mass.

The Herald and Censorship

Editorial Comment on Mr. Creel's Criticism of a
Washington Herald Editorial.

Mr. Creel Forecasts What May Be Ex-
pected if the Censorship Bill
Go Through.

(New York Telegram.)
If there was any possible question as
to the wisdom or unwisdom of a rigid
press censorship, with plenary powers
to be exercised by an individual even in time
of war, Mr. George Creel has answered
that question in a manner that should
remove every lingering doubt. Mr. Creel
is chairman of the Committee on Public
Information appointed by the president,
and while he has no way of legally en-
forcing his decrees at present, he has
the prestige which comes from such
designation, and can exert a powerful
influence. When Mr. Creel was appoint-
ed to his position, he was a man of
known ability and of known integrity.
He was a man who had been in the
army, and he was a man who had been
in the navy, and he was a man who
had been in the government, and he was
a man who had been in the public
interest when he is not inerrant, that
he fails at times to reveal a sense
of proportion.

The Washington Herald of Wednesday
contained a sane and timely editorial,
commenting upon the fact that the shell
which killed two nurses on board the
Mongolia had been made seven years
ago, according to what appeared to be
well-authenticated and officially-sanctioned
statements. The Herald was clearly
within the proprieties, not to say its
rights, and it was speaking in the public
interest when it said: "Blind confidence
from the navy ordnance experts that cer-
tain shells fabricated prior to 1900 are
defective will not satisfy the American
public. The real facts must be disclosed."
The editorial was a warning, and it was
a warning that should have been heeded.
Following the publication of the edi-
torial, Mr. Creel called up the editor of
the Herald by telephone—not even con-
sidering it worth his while to make a per-
sonal visit—and objected to the spirit of
the article without contradicting the
facts, which were based upon Admiral
Earle's official report. If the press gag
goes through, Mr. Creel will be the
official censor, and it is pertinent to
ask if he will seek to control the edi-
torial opinion of the country, as well as
to regulate the publication of news?

Neither the administration nor the mili-
tary establishment of this country is
above criticism, nor will either branch of
government ever be a sanctuary of sup-
pressing comment upon what is happen-
ing hardly will be tolerated by those at
home who have sent their sons to the
front.
The world cannot be made safe for
democracy by strangling freedom of
thought in a particular portion of the
world.
The President has asked large, even
dictatorial powers, and there is a dis-
tinct possibility that he will give him-
self the power to give him what he asks,
but once clothed with such powers, he
will find himself mistaken if he thinks he
must not answer to the country for the
manner in which he exercises them. The
country will be informed in no other way
than through the newspapers.

Meantime, we remind Mr. Creel that
the time of the authorities will be more
sane spent in suppressing rotten amu-
nition than in suppressing comment
upon shells exploding before their time.
Exhibit A for the Press.
There is very little promise of intelligent
or proper administration of any press
censorship.

**SPORTS WILL FEATURE
BUSINESS HIGH TRIP**

Shuttle buses, sack races, gymnasium
drills, indoor baseball, bean-bag throw-
ing contests for girls, and many other
events are on the program which will
feature the Business High School
Alumni excursion to Marshall Hall
next Friday.

The association has 3,700 graduates,
going back as far as 1885. This year's
excursion is expected to be one of the
largest ever held. Proceeds are to be
used for carrying on the work of the
employment department, which has se-
cured positions for 300 graduates.

Two boats have been chartered for
the day. The Charles Macalester will
make trips at 2:30 and 6:30 p. m. The
St. Johns will leave the wharf at 7
p. m.

The committee in charge of the ex-
cursion consists of Clarence C. Walde-
mann, president of the association;
Frederick S. Hazard, chairman; Robert
C. Tracy, David B. Bernet, Joseph Mc-
Carthy, C. Albert Parker, and Direc-
tor of Athletics White.

**FAREWELL RECEPTION
GIVEN REV. VINCENT**

A farewell reception was tendered to
the Rev. Clarence A. Vincent, pastor of
the Mount Pleasant Congregational
Church, last evening, which was held
at the home of Mrs. Vincent, 1217
Connecticut avenue, northeast, at 4 p. m.
The Rev. Vincent, who has been in
the city for some time, will leave for
his home in New England tomorrow
night. The reception was arranged by
Mrs. E. B. Buell, Mrs. H. B. Jones, A. O. Jingle,
and G. R. Mansfield.

Dr. Vincent's last service in the church
will be communion tomorrow night. He
leaves Monday for New England where
he will spend the summer. During the
next five months he will preach in vari-
ous Boston churches.

GEORGIANS TO ENTERTAIN.

The local Georgia Society is planning
to entertain at a reception in honor of
Gov. and Mrs. Harris and the Confederate
Veterans from Georgia on Tuesday, June
5, from 8 to 10 at the Home Club, and
all Georgians are invited to be guests
whether or not they are members of the
society. The evening feature will be a
feature of the executive committee.

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in every 21 trait
little hair.

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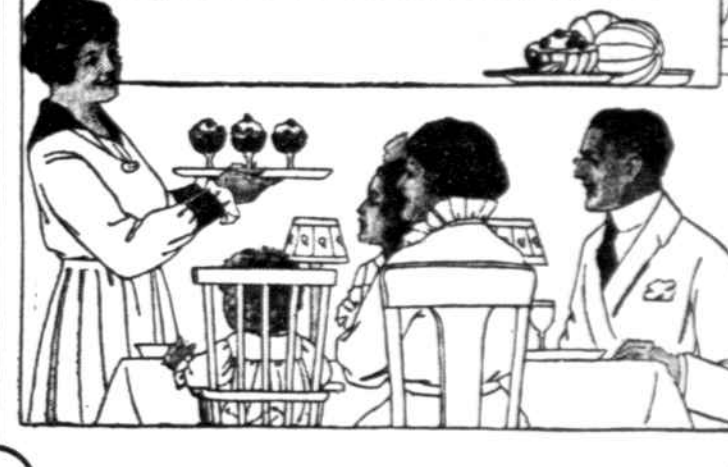


WHEN it comes
time for the
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it is a comforting
thought to know that
they will be brought
to the table in the
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which the low temper-
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assures. This is a
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in the hottest weather
if you have the fore-
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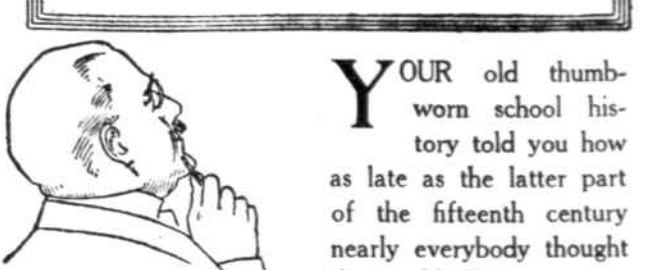
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The Resort County of a Resort State.

Write F. W. Fowkes, Sea Isle City, N. J., for
information about resorts, attractions, etc.

What They Say at The Washington Herald

IMPRESSIONS Are Very
Often Wrong



Sounds ridiculous now. Was just as ridiculous
then.

Impression? Yes. And impressions do not neces-
sarily